# T.R.SWAYS700 METHODISTS IN PATRIOTICTALK

Says Old Circuit Riders Know There Is a "Peace of Cowardice."

## CALLS "LITTLE WAR IN MEXICO FUTILE

New York at the Hotel Bilt-

cers, the Colonel's friends, and even

but the hope is growing that Germany will be able to make sufficient concessions to end the crisis and leave the whole question open for further negotiations or depend upon concessions which Great Britain might be persuaded to make in return for a curtailment of Germany's submarine policy.

Secretary Lansing declines to discuss the action this Government would take on any German proposal based on stipulated particles and then the Colonel marched up the aisle while all leaped to their feet and shouted and the naval officers even went so far as to add the waving of handkerchiefs to their cheering.

### Cheers for "Next President."

cated clearly that the meeting could be thrown open to the discussion of preparedness or any topic that had a con-

of Gen. Grant's birthday. en. Grant's birthday.

le Colonel, nothing loath to selze the get in closer touch with the American riunity, said that Gen. Grant set the view.

never said anything he didn't He never hit if he could possibly t, but he never hit soft. Nobody when he's hit soft, only he is more dangerous."

lerlin telegram to the Koclnische Zeitung as stating that the American note on submarine warfare has presented to the German Government the most difficult problem of diplomacy since the beginning of the war.

The answer to the American note will not be given to Ambassador Gerard before the end of this week, according

isled into a movement to deaden

behalf of peace that any nation has every per placed. We can play in no by treading the footsteps of China, not by me the footsteps of the first American note in the footsteps of the first American note in the footsteps of the first American note in the footsteps of the me the footsteps of the first American note in the footstep of the first American note in the footst

# GERARD GOESTO SEE KAISER; GERMAN LEADERS U BOAT REPLY TO FOLLOW

expected on the part of the United States despite the delays, so long as there are no further submarine attacks such as precipitated the issue between the two Governments.

It is realized that the delay in replying to the American note has brought the matter down to the basis of diplomatic discussion which concerrs the future relations of the two countries. Viewed in this light, officials say the chances of agreement are greatly enhanced. German officials say the discussions must necessarily continue until a basis of German diplomatists and Governments.

It is realized that the delay in replying to the American note has brought the matter down to the basis of diplomatic discussion which concerns the future relations of the two countries. Viewed in this light, officials say the chances of agreement are greatly enhanced. German officials say the discussions must necessarily continue until a basis of agreement is reached.

Count you Bernstorff does not expect Germany to submit a reply to the American Government until it is known that the reply will be acceptable.

## Expect Berlin to Yield.

Barring an unexpected incident such Barring an unexpected incident such as a U boat attack on a vessel with Americans on board or a renewal of wholesale submarine attacks in the war zone the only danger of a diplomatic break, it is now believed, would be a refusal on the part of Berlin to submit a counter proposal to the American note which would justify further negotiations. Germany is known to be determined to the was proposed by an ende diner as the next President and
the sounded a particularly
the sounded a particularly
to be sounded as particularly
to be sounded as

ess national honor and the failure diovernment to act promptly in to Meak o and Germany.

Tas more like a Roosevelt mass is than a Methodist dinner. Bull leaders by the score, naval is, the Colonel's friends, and even is of his family, were en hand

A concession by Germany contingent at the speakers' table than the upon future British concessions would three cheers for the next President were not be acceptable to this Government, in proposed and given. It couldn't have is explained, so long as so-called illegal walter R. Comfort, president of the minim told the diners that they had with hem in the capacity of private citizen a gentleman whose record was equally controlled in war and in peace, and indianonable in war and in peace, and indianonable in the meeting could be

meeting link with Methodism and Americanism, for Mr. Comfort pointed out that twenty-five out of every 100 men calisted. United States relative to the prospective aty-five out of every 100 men colisted German proposals is believed to have army and navy were Methodists, prompted the Kaiser to request Ambas-alled that it was the anniversary sador Gerard to visit him. It is under-

## MOST DIFFICULT TASK.

Germany Plans to Disappoint Eng land, Is Amsterdam Report.

LONDON, April 27.-The Amsterdam ter that the Colonel took up his graph Company quotes a semi-official ared speech, which in part was as Berlin telegram to the Koclnische Zei-

spirit. It is of little use to the telegram.
men of the past or to Since Germany's enemies are desirous orate their services by mere of seeing a break with the United States

ch making. We must apply the it is understood that Germany is consistent of their lives to us in the present, sidering means of disappointing them and at the same time answering the note in which they acted, if we merely without "hindering Germany in the fulles our emotions without resultant fillment of her heavy task."

ideal by putting the church in or fancied interests of the several countries of favoring peace beyond tries from which they or their forestiuation created by the raid of a bandit chief who had been heaten by his fel-

water and the first water

the influence of German diplomatists and financiers who fear the seizure of the German ships in the United States and a reenforcement of the blockade by the American navy. It is also feared in Germany, the article says, that the es-tablishment of concentration camps in America in the event of war would dis-organize the assistance from the Ger-man Americans, and that the American in breaking with / Germany might be followed by other neutrals.

The article argues that the fact that Germany intends to make concession signifies that she means to obtain America's influence in persuading England to grant concessions in the application of the blockade. It adds that President Wilson

"Terrorism's Failure" eulogizes President Wilson as "saving the honor of neutrals in the most terrible catastrophe in his-It continues

many are so close that there is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that it was hoped to frighten President Wilson. But Dublin will only open his eyes to the danger of American unity, which will run unless he watches."

## DUTCH SUGGEST NOTE.

Demand to Berlin. AMSTERDAM, April 27 .- The Telegraaf. commenting on the Dutch shipping losses, calls upon the Government to follow the example set by the United States and send a "stiff note" to Berlin. The paper also suggests that the Dutch vessels sunk by German submarines be replaced by German ships interned in Dutch ports.

SHIPS FOR ENGLAND.

## Britain Makes Concessions in Par-

LONDON, April 27 .- The British Gov-

The British reply to the American note of protest concerning trade interference has not aroused any surprise in diplomatic circles here, as the tone of the note was generally known in advance.

The bitter cry of 'No mercy!' which any people would raise when surrounded by a whole world of enemies.

Fight to Exhaustion.

"The Liberals could hardly recover

It is believed here that many shippers of goods which have been detained by Great Britain will wait for the settlement of would have to be fought out on the settlement of would have to be fought out on the settlement of would have to be fought out on the settlement of would have to be fought out on the settlement of would have to be fought out on the settlement of would have to be fought out on the settlement of the settle Britain will wait for the settlement of their cases by an international tribunal, believing in that way they will secure full justice. Another note from the United States, besides the one dealing the world full of that hatred which the removal of Germans and Australia to the value of medievalists. with the removal of Germans and Austrians from the American steamship isolation of mediavalists.

China, is expected to be sent to the Brit
"I have not the slightest doubt that

The "Wagner steamships" probably are those of the American Transatiantic Company. Richard G. Wagner is president Wilson's note comes many President Wilson's note comes many President Wilson's note comes.

## U. S. GETS BRITISH SEND WARNING HERE ARMED SHIP RULES

Eduard Bernstein, Von Tep- Instructions Show Discretionperlaski and Count Arco Plead Against a Break. tains of Merchantmen.

Herr Bernstein was banished from Germany for twenty-three years and was a rebel even from his own party when on a former question he stood by

Germany's inner political situation. All of these men are working days and night with the whole great organization of Moderates, of which they form a part. striving to prevent a break with America in the interest of a better Germany. When President Wilson's note sent the "humanity" thundering Europe its lightning threatened to strike dead German liberalism, which, my informants believe, is alone competent to her the era of submarine frightfulness.

Herr von Tepperlaski, president of the League of the New Fatherland, is a junker pacifist, one of the most noted sportsmen of Europe and famed in the racing world. At the beginning of the war he organized his league, the ideal of which is to build a new Germany, where wars cannot be made by the few without

London, April 27.—The British Government has given its consent to the purchase by an American company of the Wagner steamships. The consent is given on condition that the American buyers will lease the vessels for a time to an English company.

It is stated that another effort will be all countries the upper hand. For, first made to settle the case of the American of all, it would destroy all the work stated that another effort will be all countries the upper hand. For, first of all, it would destroy all the work steamship Wilhelmina without recourse to Baron Mersey. It is believed that the Foreign Office will send its terms to Ampassador Page at a constant of the little and the said of the

"The Liberals could hardly recover

ish Government concerning the detention a break with America would overthrow Chanceller von Bethmann-Hollweg and all that progress which the spirit of Liberalism has made in Germany would

SEE BERLIN YIELDING.

The "Temps" So Interprets Adsonorable deeds.

"It has been a matter of grave contity the solution of the company. These ships were placed on the English blacklist on account of possible German control after they had been admitted to American registry in July, 1915.

When some of these vessels were seized by the British authorities Ambassador Page protested to the British Foreign Office.

"The Chancellor's latest Reichstag speech advocated a Moderate pro-

speech advocated a Moderate programme. Perhaps it was not clear to the outside world, but the Germans knew it well enough. The Socialists regarded

ary Power Is Left to Cap-

AMSTERDAM, April 25, via London, Washington, April 27.—Secretary April 27.—"Ever since the beginning of Lansing announced to-day that he had re- despatch from this city yesterday to this terrible conflagration I have always ceived a copy of the British Admiralty which it was said that a week ago there booked upon the United States as being, orders containing instructions governing was a meeting of German diplomatic so to speak, predestined to be a power the actions of British armed merchant- representatives and the officers of Gerf. mediation when the psychological men on the high seas. The orders have man liners at a certain club here. The hour should have arrived. It appears to an important bearing on the attitude purpose of the meeting was to decide on

The important paragraph in the orers showing that the captain may use discretion is as follows: Fire must not be opened or continued from a vessel which has stopped, hauled down her flag or otherwise in-dicated her intention to surrender.

This statement, it is said, clearly brings armed British merchantmen within the scope of peaceable merchant ships as defined by the United States Government. The instructions further state

1. The right of the crew of a mer chant vessel to forcibly resist visit and search and fight in self-defence is well recognized in international law and expressly admitted by the German prize regulations in an addendum is-sued June, 1914, at a time when it was known that numerous merchant vessels were being armed for self-

purpose of resisting attack by an ned vessel and must not be used for 3. An armed merchant vessel, therepassage of other merchant vessels fishing craft, whether these are friendly, neutral or hostile. 1. The status of a British armed

## merchant vessel cannot be changed

Self-defence Rules Rules to be observed in exercise of the right of self-defence: 1. The master or officer in command

is responsible for opening and ceasing 2. Participation in armed resistance nust be confined to persons acting under the orders of the master or the

In its orders for the guidance of merhantmen the British Admiralty says: quently attacked merchant vessels without warning. It is important, therefore, that craft of this description should not be allowed to approach to close range at which a torpedo or bomb, launched without notice, would dmost certainly be effective. British and allied submarines and air craft

deliberately approaches or pursues a merchant vessel does so with hostile intentions. In such cases fire may be opened in self-defence in order to prevent the hostile craft from closing to a range at which resistance to a sud-den attack with bomb or torpedo

the thirty-eight Germans, Austrians and Turks taken from the American steam-ship China by a British cruiser off Shanghai last February. The note will be published later. In replying to the first American note on the subject Great British contended

# SAYS GERMANS PLAN **BLOW AT OWN SHIPS**

Charges Plot to Cripple Interned Vessels in Case of Break With U. S.

## "GOLDEN HOUR" IS NEAR HARMONY WITH DEFENCE FREE TO DESTROY BOATS

hour should have arrived. It appears to me that we are now approaching this hour. I do hope and wish that 'the responsible leaders of the great transatiants republic will keep the call of this great task before them and not spoil their tremendous power for good by giving way to other consideration."

This written message by Eduard Bernstein, the great German Socialist, with the statements of other makers of the mew Germany I have have brought from Berlin across the frontier, where I can write unobstructed by the German censorship. Before leaving Berlin I talked ment to resist conture under all circums. write unobstructed by the German censorship. Before leaving Berlin I talked with many leaders of the moderate meet upon the effect of a break with America.

A long document from the German Embassy was read, it was said, show-thing what was done to the German ships at Liebon just before the vessels were with America.

"Whatever may be the political consequences of his attitude, he has given the non-belligerents a high lesson in dignity and independence, from which they may henceforth draw inspiration. He has struck a mortal blow to the German pride which the Germans will never forgive."

M. Hanotaux, writing in the Figaro, in connection with the Irlsh plot, says:

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M. Hanotaux, writing in the Figaro, in connection with the Irlsh Admirate Adm Teutonic vessels in American waters for a long time to come, provided the United States and Germany ceased to maintain friendly relations."

The heads of the secret service and the Department of Justice maintained reticence yesterday regarding the statements the despatch Supt. Offley said that they had nothing to say about it.

At the office of the Collector of the Port it was said that within a few days the neutrality squad and Department of Justice agents had made a thorough in-spection of the George Washington, because writers of anonymous letters had asserted that an explosive plant was aboard that ship. No such thing was

What the United States might do in case a break became inevitable was not discussed, but it was said that German merchant vessels were on the same footing as those of any other nation. Their owners could remove all the engines and interior fittings and sell them or give them away. They could even break up their ships as junk and the United States could not stop it unless they were obstructing navigation.

den" among his aliases and whose activities have included desertion from the United States army, imprisonment in Germany for attempted gun running and bigamy, told a long and melodramatic story to Assistant District Attorney Minten yesterday about the collapse of a German plot to invade and seize Canada with an army of 120,000 German reservists financed by a \$16,000,000 contribution from German sympathizers.

## NORWEGIAN BARK SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Crew Saved, Says London-**Dutch Ship Hits Mine** Second Time.

Norwegian bark by a German submarine !

submarine on Tuesday fifty-five miles off the west coast of Ireland. The crew took to the boats. The submarine immediately left them. One of the boats capsized. The other, which contained the captain and nine The men were rescued by cliff ladders.

A despatch from Rotterdam states that the Dutch steamship Masshaven for the second time has struck a mine. managed to get her to the Thames. She was repaired and on Tuesday left port in tow of two tugs bound for Rotterdam. One of the tugs carried the members of the crew of the ship to

Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey. quiries already are being made of the Turkish Government as to the acceptaand bility of Abram I. Elkus of New York as Mr. Morgenthau's successor.

The President's letter to Mr. Morgenthau accepting his resignation will be made public at the White House to

> Greeks Forbid Albanian Bands. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, April 27 .- The Greek Government has acceded to the demands of the Allies and has prohibited the formation of armed bands of Albanians in Epirus which, it is suspected, are inclined to aid the Austrians.

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ESTIMATES MADE OF ALLOWANCES FOR OTHER PLANOS

## CANADA SAVED BY **BIGAMIST'S ARREST!**

"Count Louden" Tells of \$16, 000,000 Invading Plot by Army of 120,000.

den" among his aliases and whose

Lynar had just been sentenced to no less than six months or more than three years in the penitentiary for bigamy, when he sent for Mr. Minton and volunteered an amazing tale. He insisted that the facts were known to many reputable persons, and that he himself had placed in the hands of ex-Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison the perfected plans seize Canada.

Through German American interests the plans were made in 1914, he said, and a fund of \$16,000,000 was subscribed to carry out the details. Secret meetings were held in New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Detroit, Milwaukee and other large cities, and at these meetings, Lynar asserted without a smile, it was agreed that a force of 150,000 men, mostly Ger-man reservists, was available to seize and hold the Welland Canal, strategic this number 120,000 were to be sent into Daniels, Stone, Gore and Others

Canada to garrison these points for the Kaiser.
"We had it arranged," said Lynar men from large cities following announcements of feasts and conventions, and I think we could have obtained and I think we could have obtained United States. This conference United States and conventions of the conference of the with apparent seriousness. enough to carry out our plans had it not been for my arrest on the charge of big-amy. The troops were to have been di-

of the equipment was to have been put aboard the boats, and when quarters for 120,000 men had been found it would have been easy to continue the expedi ion. The German Government was cog-izant of the plan and maps, &c., were have been furnished by the German A representative of the British Ambassador offered \$20,000 for

our plans."
Lynar was arrested last October on the bigamy charge. He had been under scrutiny by agents of the Department of Justice, who happened to learn that he had too many wives. He married his first wife, Amelia Wendt, in Poughkeep-sie years ago. His second wife was. Rose O'Brien and his third was Laila Florence Allendorf. He pleaded guilty.

## ROOT ON MONROE DOCTRINE Tells Lawyers U. S. Must Defend

Time Honored Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The vital scessity for the United States to upheld international law at all cost was urged to-night by Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, and David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, in addressing the opening session of the addressing the opening session of the American Society for International Law. "Whether the United States," said Mr. Root, "will soon have occasion or will long have the ability or the will to maintain the Monroe Doctrine lies in the un certain future. Whether it will be neces-sary for her to act in defence of the doctrine or abandon it may well be determined by the issue of the present war.
"Whether when the occasion comes
she will prove to have the ability and the will to maintain the doctrine depends upon the spirit of her people, their ca-pacity for patriotic sacrifice, the fore-sight and character of those to whose

# TO DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY.

initiative in foreign affairs the interest

been called in response to a demand both for and against the policy of pre-

vided into four divisions with six sections. The first two divisions were to have assembled at Silvercreek, Mich.

"The first was to have seized the Welland Canal. The second was to have taken Wind Mill Point. The third was to have gone from Wilson, N. V., to Fort Hope, Canada. The fourth was to have proceeded from Watertown, N. V., to Kingston, Canada. The fifth was to have assembled near Detroit and land near Windsor. The sixth section was to leave Cornwall and take possession of Ottawa.

"It had been planned to buy or charter eighty-four excursion and small for the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, and Prof. Simon H. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania. ter eighty-four excursion and small of the University of Pennsylvania.

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get a bigger value than in average \$20 Suits, because we make them ourselves and put into the merchandise what usually goes to the middleman.

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